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## A COLLECTION OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES FROM NORTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

The following collection of amphibians and reptiles was made by the writer while at Springdale, Stevens County, Washington, during August and September and is deposited in the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan.

The town of Springdale lies in the Colville valley about halfway between Spokane and Colville. Its altitude is about 2000 feet. Sheep Creek, the head of the Colville River, flows through the town. Rocky hills and low mountains border the valley on both sides. Rainfall in July, August, and September is usually too scant to support any but the hardiest herbaceous vegetation. Even the natural conifer forests are not dense except in valleys or on the north slopes of the mountains. The forests in the vicinity of Springdale have all been logged off where commercially profitable, and this is probably true throughout the Colville valley within several miles of the Great Northern Railroad. The region is therefore sparsely covered with second growth conifers, largely pines, and herbaceous vegetation parched in summer except along water courses.

Apparently the only form well-known to the inhabitants of the region, that was not found, is the Bull-Snake, *Pituophis*.<sup>1</sup> The following species were secured:

*Ambystoma macrodactylum* Baird.—The common salamander of the region and the only species found.

<sup>1</sup>The Bull-Snake undoubtedly occurs here, as a specimen was taken at Marshall (near Spokane), Oct. 5, 1890, by C. P. Streator (U. S. Nat. Museum No. 16495) and two specimens at Omak Lake, Okanogan County, May 14 and 16, 1920, by G. G. Cantwell (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 63277-8). These specimens were kindly loaned to me by Dr. Leonhard Stejneger. They may best be referred to *Pituophis catenifer deserticola* Stejneger. Their systematic characteristics are as follows: No. 63277, female, scale rows, 31; ventrals, 224; caudals, 63; supralabials, 8; infralabials, 11; preoculars, 1 and 2; postoculars, 4; temporals, 4; two small loreals on each side; total length, 975 mm.; tail length, 143 mm.; proportionate tail length, .147; 58 dorsal blotches on body, and 17 on tail. No. 63278, female; scale rows, 31; ventrals, 224; caudals, 53; supralabials, 8; infralabials, 11 and 13; preoculars, 2; postoculars, 3 and 4; temporals, 4; total length, 876 mm.; tail length, 118 mm.; proportionate tail length, .135; dorsal blotches on body, 48, on tail, 14. No. 16495—male; scale rows, 30; ventrals, 226; tail incomplete; supralabials, 8; infralabials, 11 and 12; preoculars, 2; postoculars, 3; temporals, 2 (due to fusions); 50 dorsal blotches on body.

Three specimens secured, all from under bark or logs in well shaded places near streams.

*Rana pretiosa pretiosa* (Baird and Girard).—Common along streams, but nowhere plentiful. A stupid frog, easily caught; neither a strong jumper nor a fast swimmer. The salmon color of the under-side is absent from the newly transformed adult; it increases in extent and brilliancy with increase in size, occasionally overspreading nearly the entire under surface in a large adult. About one hundred specimens secured.

*Bufo boreas boreas* (Baird and Girard).—Common. Two specimens found along Sheep Creek.

*Hyla regilla* Baird and Girard.—Undoubtedly common, although only three examples were found. These were all in dry situations, one in an open field late in the day, one covered with dust, at the entrance of a small hole in the ground near a railroad track, and the third on an open hill top.

*Coluber constrictor flaviventris* (Say).—Not very common. One example found on a dry hillside near the town. Its scutellation is as follows: ventral plates, 172; caudals, 95 pairs; scale rows, 17-15; lower labials, 9; right upper labials, 8; left upper labials, 7, the second partly divided.

*Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis* (Say).—Common along Sheep Creek and on the lower levels. None found on the hills. About 40 examples secured.

*Thamnophis ordinoides elegans* (Baird and Girard).—Found in the same situations as the last species and but little less commonly. About 30 examples secured.

*Crotalus oregonus* Holbrook.—Common in favorable situations on the rocky hills, occasionally straying into the valley. Two specimens.

*Chrysemys marginata bellii* (Gray).—Not uncommon in Sheep Creek. Three specimens secured and one more seen.

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